

"SEC. 30. That any person who shall use the title 'architect' or 'registered architect' or any other words, letter, or figures indicating or intending to imply that the person using the same is an architect or a registered architect, without having complied with the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$200, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, prosecution therefor to be made in the name of the District of Columbia by the corporation counsel."

Unauthorized use of title, etc., a misdemeanor.

Punishment for.

SEC. 2. That nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to affect the force and validity of any act of the Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects performed prior to its passage. The Act of December 13, 1924, and this Act may be cited and known as the Architects' Registration Act.

Prior acts of board not affected.

Title given.

Approved, May 29, 1928.

CHAP. 862.—An Act Regulating juvenile insurance by fraternal beneficial associations in the District of Columbia.

May 29, 1928.

[S. 3664.]

[Public, No. 572.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act shall be known as the Juvenile Fraternal Act.

District of Columbia. Juvenile Fraternal Act.

SEC. 2. That any fraternal benefit society authorized to do business in the District of Columbia may provide in its laws, in addition to other benefits provided for therein, for insurance and/or annuities upon the lives of children, at any age, upon the application of some adult person, as the laws of such society may provide. Any such society may, at its option, organize and operate branches for such children, and membership in local lodges and initiation therein shall not be required of such children, nor shall they have any voice in the management of the society.

Fraternal benefit societies may provide for insurance upon lives of children.

Branches authorized.

SEC. 3. That contributions to be made upon such certificates shall be based upon the Standard Industrial Mortality Table or the English Life Table Numbered 6, or the society may use a table based upon its own juvenile experience of at least ten years and covering not less than one hundred thousand lives with a rate of interest not greater than 4 per centum per annum, or upon a higher standard.

Basis of contributions.

SEC. 4. Any society issuing such benefit certificates shall maintain on all such certificates the reserve required by the standard of mortality and interest adopted by the society for computing contributions as provided in section 3.

Standard reserve required.

SEC. 5. Any society shall have full power to provide for means of enforcing payment of contributions, designation of beneficiaries, and changing such designations, and in all other respects for the regulation, government, and control of such certificates and all rights, obligations, and liabilities incident thereto and connected therewith, not at variance with the provisions of this Act.

Enforcement of contributions, designation of beneficiaries, etc.

SEC. 6. All Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Inconsistent laws repealed.

Approved, May 29, 1928.

CHAP. 863.—An Act To provide for notice to owners of land assessed for benefits by the verdict of condemnation juries in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

May 29, 1928.

[S. 4124.]

[Public, No. 573.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That where in any condemnation proceedings instituted by the Commissioners of the

District of Columbia.

In condemnation proceedings, Commissioners to mail notice of benefits assessed on property not taken, when owner not notified of proceedings by jury.

Vol. 34, p. 151.

Notice by court in newspapers.

Sufficiency of notices.

Option by Commissioners not nullified.

Vol. 44, p. 675.

District of Columbia in accordance with the provisions of subchapter 1 of chapter 15, or in accordance with the provisions of chapter 55 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, the jury of condemnation shall assess benefits against any land or parcel of land no part of which was taken by the condemnation proceedings, and the owner of the land or parcel of land so assessed for benefits was not served with notice of the condemnation proceedings, notice of such assessment for benefits shall be given by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia by registered letter, mailed to the last known address of the person listed on the records of the assessor of the District of Columbia as the owner of the land or parcel of land so assessed, and, in addition thereto, the court shall give public notice of the land or parcels of land assessed for benefits, no part of which was taken by the condemnation proceedings, by advertisement once in each of three daily newspapers published in the District of Columbia showing the amount assessed against each such piece or parcel of land and stating the time within which interested parties may file with the court any objections or exceptions they may have to the verdict. The mailing by registered letter and the notice by publication herein provided for shall be sufficient notice to the owner of any land or parcel of land assessed for benefits as aforesaid. Nothing herein contained shall be considered to abrogate or nullify the option conferred upon the Commissioners of the District of Columbia by the Act of Congress approved May 28, 1926, entitled "An Act to provide for the condemnation of land for the opening, extension, widening, or straightening of streets, avenues, roads, or highways in accordance with the plan of the permanent system of highways for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes."

Approved, May 29, 1928.

May 29, 1928.
[S. 2370.]

[Public, No. 574.]

CHAP. 864.—An Act To amend section 24 of the Immigration Act of 1917.

Immigration Act of 1917.

Vol. 39, p. 893, amended.

Immigration inspectors.

Grades and salaries of, established.

Promotions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 24 of the Immigration Act of 1917 is hereby amended by adding the following at the end of the section:

"Immigrant inspectors shall be divided into five grades, as follows: Grade 1, salary \$2,100; grade 2, salary \$2,300; grade 3, salary \$2,500; grade 4, salary \$2,700; grade 5, salary \$3,000; and, hereafter, inspectors shall be promoted successively to grades 2 and 3 at the beginning of the next quarter following one year's satisfactory service (determined by a standard of efficiency which is to be defined by the Commissioner General of Immigration, with the approval of the Secretary of Labor) in the next lower grade; not to exceed 50 per centum of the force to grades 4 and 5 for meritorious service after no less than one year's service in grades 3 and 4, respectively: *Provided further,* That promotion above grade 3 shall be at the discretion of the Secretary of Labor, upon the recommendation of the Commissioner General of Immigration: *Provided further,* That when inspectors or other employees of the Immigration Service are ordered to perform duty in a foreign country, or transferred from one station to another, in a foreign country, they shall be allowed their traveling expenses in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary of Labor may deem advisable, and they may also be allowed, within the discretion and under written orders of the Secretary of Labor, the expenses incurred for the transfer of their wives and dependent minor children; their household effects and other personal property, not exceeding in all five thousand pounds, including the expenses for packing, crating, freight, and drayage thereof:

Provided,
Above grade 3.

Traveling expenses on change of station, etc., allowed.

Transfer of families, household effects, etc.